

# 外論選輯

「英經濟學者報」論「爭取德國問題」  
接濟物資和兩國重要，但真正關節則在爭取德國的魂魄  
Economist Sees Equality For Germany In The Western Union As Essential

The "Economist" discussing what it terms the struggle for Germany says: "General Sir Brian Robertson's speech at Dusseldorf on April 7th marked one more definite stage in the development of a joint Anglo-American—Instead of a Western European policy towards Germany, E.R.P. is now law and General Robertson was able to link his demand that the Germans should recognise, the division of their country with the news that their coming state would not only share in the flow of Marshall dollars but would enter a permanent organisation to be set up as successor to the committee for European economic cooperation and enjoy the benefits of membership of the western union."

最近，英國「經濟學者」(劍橋)評論它所謂「爭取德國的鬥爭」時說：「四月七日羅伯特遜將軍在都靈的演說，可以說明英美(不是西歐)對德聯合政策進入了一個更明確的階段。美國援款計劃已經成為法律，而羅伯特遜將軍又會把下面兩件事聯繫在一起：他會要求德國人承認德國分裂為二的事實，又會告訴他們：不但德國可以分享美元，並且可以參加西歐的永久組織。」

德國的靈魂被撕成兩半。

## A Nation Divided Through the Heart

Germany cannot be treated as just another example of the existing split between east and west since here the dividing line runs not along national frontiers but through the heart of the country. Germans cannot be won by economic bribes alone. The increased flow of food and raw materials is indeed essential. In short a competition for the soul of Germany is now no longer avoidable and it is the soul that must be won. The Russians will always have the advantage of speed. The west has all the handicaps of its history.

「德國，並不能再製作東西分裂一例，因為德國的分裂並不是否定德國的靈魂，而是穿過了她的心臟。」只用經濟的誘惑，並不能爭取德國。源遠流長的物資、食糧、團結必要，但最要緊的還是爭取德國人的靈魂，蘇聯在這方面，每是迅速的，而我們每每為誠實所阻。

## 西方國家應交出主權的一部給西歐聯邦 Western States Must Surrender Part Of Their Own Sovereignty

The problem is to recreate a Germany with full powers of a centralised government and with unimpeded industrial capacity—anything less than this will make democratic Germany less attractive to the Germans than Soviet Germany. But Germany re-established must not start on a third adventure of aggressive nationalism or frighten its western neighbours. If Germany is to have equal rights in the western union but still not to have enough sovereignty left to be a menace then it follows that the other western states must equally surrender to the union some of their own national sovereignty. This is a hard point but inescapable.

「當前的問題，是一方面建立一個中央集權的政府，另一方面保持她的工業能力。但是，德國的政權，需以不構成蘇聯的威脅為前提。而在西歐聯邦中……這是困難的第一步，也是不能避免的。」

Sooner or later the Germans will test any international society of which they are asked to be members by the touchstone of equality. The first requirement for a solution of the German problem on which all else hangs is therefore that there should be a near western union and that Germany should from the outset be regarded as a full member. The second requirement is that the policy should take shape quickly as there is little time left in which the western occupying powers will have any power of decision left for the Germans who will not for ever remain in their present sullen passivity.

「欲解決德國問題，有兩個條件：第一，德國須被認為聯邦的正式會員國，第二，動作要快，因為德國人已不耐於目前的陰沉的被動態度了！」

The only alternatives are to see Germany either as an equal member of western partnership or as the spear-head of the eastern bloc.

「現在，不是德國變成西方的夥伴，便是變為東歐的急先鋒；會此無他途了！」

## 美聖地託管計劃 中國表示贊成 China Generally Supports U.S. Plan for Palestine-Russia Opposes

Lake, Success, (USIS)—The political committee of the U.N. general assembly today heard preliminary views of delegates from six countries on the future of strife-torn Palestine, where Britain surrendered her mandate authority by May 15.

(天津英國新聞處成功湖電)聯合國大會政治委員會今日聽取六國代表關於巴勒斯坦將來問題之初步意見，蓋英國即將於五月十五日放棄其代理權也。

The views came after U.S. delegate Warren R. Austin submitted a program toward solution of the issue, calling for (1) truce in the fighting, (2) temporary U.N. trusteeship, (3) economic development.

The program would aim toward eventual self-government under a plan acceptable both to Arabs and Jews.

在六國代表發表意見之前，美代表奧斯汀提出解決此一問題之方案，要求（一）停戰（二）聯合國暫時托管（三）經濟開發。此方案即在施拉巴勒斯頓在一種阿爾及利亞研究組長，施大西教授予以批評。

The first possibilities of the substance—temporarily known as the "Birmingham process"—became evident in early atomic research with fluorine, a green gas twenty times more poisonous than strichnine. Professor Stacey said yesterday "the idea was to find a chemically stable substance which could be used in handling uranium gases. That purpose was achieved but in addition we discovered that this substance has immense potentialities as a safe lubricant in aviation and motoring. With modifications it can be used

for the purpose of aircraft, motor vehicles and aircraft." The report adds that "an important finding is that prospects of favourable response are greatest in early cases."

(天津英國新聞處成功湖電)對利用斯揣普托米心(Streptomycin)治療結核病有一層；據英國醫學研究會於本期針刀刊載之報告稱，該報告已由著者步氏、史密斯、麥可等三人完成。

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# 青年課室 YOUNGMAN'S CLASS-ROOM

## CONJUNCTIONS AND CONJUNCTIVAL PHRASES 接續詞及接續副的成語

(續)

**ACCORDING AS:**  
The plan will succeed or not according as it is judiciously managed.  
此計劃之成功與否視其措置是否得宜。

The phrase "according as" means "according to the extent to which," or "according to the manner in which." 該成語 "according as" 之意義為 "according to the extent to which" 或 "according to the manner in which" 依循其範圍" 或 "according to the manner in which" 依循其方法"。

**AS SURE AS:**  
As sure as you are sitting there, you will have to go.

汝須去之正確，不減於汝坐於彼處。

Here "sure" is an adverb—surely:— "Surely to that extent to which," etc.

此處之 "sure" 為一形容詞—surely:— "Surely to that extent to which, 正確者" 等等。

**IN CASE:**— This is equivalent to "supposing", and is an elliptical phrase for "in the case in which":—

此句等於 "supposing 假若" 為 "in the case in which 假若" 之省略成語:—

In case we fail, we must have something to fall back upon.

假若我等失敗，我等必得有依靠之物。

**IN ORDER THAT, SO THAT:**— If there is any fear of ambiguity in the meaning of "that", the addition of the words "in order" or "so" shows clearly that purpose is the sense intended:—

若怕 "that" 之意義有含混，則所加之 "in order" 或 "so" 等字明白的指示彼目的乃所欲陳之意思。

He shouted at the top of his voice, in order that he might be heard.

彼僅力高聲喊，以求人聽見之。

**IN AS MUCH AS, OR IN AS MUCH AS:**— This phrase denotes cause or reason:—

此成語表原因或原故。

He yielded to the invader, in as much as (=because) his army was thoroughly defeated.

彼投降於侵入者，因此軍隊完全敗北。

**DIRECTLY:**— This is an adverb qualifying the conjunction "when" understood. It is equivalent to "as soon as":—

此字乃形容略去之接續詞 "when" 之副詞，此字與 "as soon as" 一脉相同。

Directly I heard the news, I hastened to the spot.

我一聞消息，即急往彼地點。

**SO THAT:**— This phrase is sometimes used to express a condition:—

此成語有時被用以表一條件:—

# 癌病將遇大敵 二原子治癌法即將問世 Radio-Isotopes Help In Fight Against Cancer

(郭其基)

Scientists in the United States are co-ordinating their efforts to exploit the tremendous power of the atom in the field of medicine for the benefit of mankind. At the same time, the United Nations World Health Organization (WHO) is preparing to help facilitate world-wide distribution of radio-isotopes, elements produced in the fission pile and often called the most important medical tool since the microscope.

美國的科學家，為了增進人類的研究，現在正在合力建立一種把原子變成的力量，應用到醫學上去的，同時聯合國衛生組織，亦準備在放射性同位素的分離工作上，給予助力，以利進行，放射性同位素是從電子堆的介質產生的，這東西，自從顯微鏡發明以來，就常被稱為醫學上最重要的工具了。The first target is cancer.

這個征服癌病的主要武器是放射性的素和高壓電離器，在這兩種元素都是放射性物體產生的電離，這裏產生的放射性物體可以從兩方面到達生病的器官上，一方面是由於治療器，以光機器，另一方面是從電子堆的介質產生的，這東西，自從顯微鏡發明以來，就常被稱為醫學上最重要的工具了。The first target is cancer.

Isotopes, made radioactive in the atomic pile, have been used most widely as "tracers." Combined with normal chemicals, they permit radiation-discovering devices to follow the course of chemicals through living organisms. Also, some of the radio-isotopes show a distinct preference for certain organs where they settle and emit a short-range inner radiation usable for destroying malignant growths or diseased tissue, without resort to surgery.

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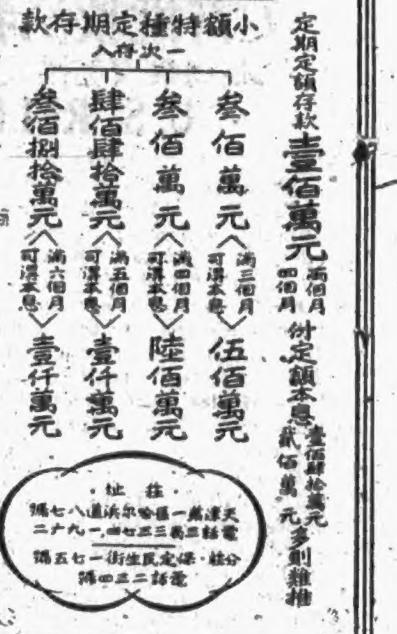
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# 莊錢記淮

款存急記莊錢名更辦  
厚優別特息利



泛利加急應用

同位素結合

便於作爲放射

性生物研究

及化學物結合

便於作爲放射

性生物研究